

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1823.

[NO. 168.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 59½ acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 62 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frueh.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 212½ acres belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Wiley Ellis, James Orrell, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Crayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robinson, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robinson, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
October 25, 1823. 7184

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by him with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. 66

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domesticks; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Copper-smithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place.

Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Smith, late of Salisbury, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate in any shape, to come forward and make settlement as speedily as possible; and all those having claims against it, will in like manner present them, properly attested, for liquidation.

THOMAS HOLMES, Adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1823. 383

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling of the deceased in Salisbury, on Friday, the 12th day of December next, various articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, chairs, &c. And also, on the Friday following, the 19th of December, there will be sold, at the plantation of said John Smith, dec'd, a stock of Hogs, Horses, Cows, &c. and also, Corn, Pudding, &c. On all sums above two dollars, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS HOLMES, Adm'r.

Nov. 20, 1823. 3183

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms. SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

House and Lot for Sale,

IN SALISBURY.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 82

* * * The Raleigh Star will insert the above 3 weeks, and send their account to this office for settlement.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. Sarah Vawter, to the use of Wm. Slade, vs. Edmund Benzley; Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court that the defendant so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead to issue or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

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MATTHEW R. MOORE, C.P.K.

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823. Price adv. \$1 23

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1823. Gersham Tussey and Sarah his wife, and Eliza Byrd, vs. Philip Garner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Catharine his wife, Mordecai Collins and Christena his wife; petition for partition. It appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Philip Garner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Catharine his wife, Mordecai Collins and Christena his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 4th Monday of January next, and plead and demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them.

A true copy from the minutes. 6126
Price adv. \$2 22 B. MOCK, C.P.K.

CONVENTION DEBATES.

FROM THE SALISBURY REGISTER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution being printed, the meeting took them up for consideration; when, on motion of Mr. Fisher, the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole; but two gentlemen called upon for the purpose, declining to take the chair. Gen. Stokes continued to preside in Committee.

The Constitution, as proposed to be amended, was then taken up by sections.

The only amendment proposed to the first section, was, to change the style of the popular branch of the Legislature from House of Commons to House of Representatives.

Mr. YANCEY, the Chairman of the committee, said the committee preferred the term of House of Representatives, for obvious reasons. No objection was made to the change.

The 2d section proposing that the Senators shall be chosen by ballot, every two years, in manner hereinafter directed, was passed without remark.

As was the 3d, except that it was proposed to change the word Representatives instead of the 2d line, to Members, but the motion was not agreed to.

There being no change proposed in the 4th section but the word Representatives, instead of Commons, it passed of course.

The 5th section prescribes the qualifications of members of the Senate. They are to be 25 years old, and must have resided in the district one year, &c.

Mr. Carson moved to amend this section by adding, that he shall be a citizen of the United States, as he wished to prevent any person from entering our councils who was attached to the interests of any other country.

Mr. Settle said, as he perceived the committee proposed that none but free white citizens should be permitted to vote for members of the most popular branch of the Legislature, he hoped no colored man would be eligible to a seat in either branch of the General Assembly. He therefore, proposed to amend the amendment, by adding to the qualification, that he shall be a free white man.

Mr. Yancey said the committee had not thought such a provision necessary; as by the 7th section none but free white men, possessed of certain freehold, are permitted to vote. He had, however, no objection to the proposed amendments.

Mr. Burton observed, that there was no necessity for the amendment in relation to foreigners, as a Senator is required to hold 300 acres of land in fee, which no alien could have.

Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Mangum moved further to amend the 5th section, by adding to the end of it, or real estate in fee of the value of \$

Which being agreed to, Mr. Williamson proposed to fill the blank with a hundred, which he supposed was about the value of 300 acres of land at the time the present Constitution was adopted. He did not consider what was the value of land formerly, but what is its present value; and he believed, that a dollar an acre would be a more correct estimate than two dollars. When, said he, we are fixing two qualifications we ought to make the value as nearly equal as practicable; and a man possessed of 100 acres of land, worth \$300, might be as well qualified to serve his country in the Senate as one possessed of 300 acres worth the same sum. We have already said that a man owning 50 acres of land, or land of the value of \$50, shall vote for a Senator. He wished here to observe the same proportion.

Mr. Phifer observed, that the framers of the present constitution made a marked distinction between members of the Senate and members of the House of Commons, the former were intended to represent the landed interest of the State; but the latter the people at large, and he was for keeping up that distinction. The inhabitants of our towns who have no land, may be as patriotic as others; but he considered the liberties of the country safest in the hands of the landed interest.

Mr. Yancey said, there was no wish in any one, he presumed, to destroy the distinction of which the gentleman from Cabarrus spoke. It was proposed merely to affix an average value of 300 acres of land, and provide that a member of the Senate should have that quantity of land, or estate of equal value, which will operate chiefly on persons living in towns and he was in favor of filling the blank with \$1000.

Mr. Fisher was willing to fill the blank with a sum that would be about equal to the value of the land; but no gentleman will say that the average value of land is \$3 an acre, and \$1000 would exceed that price. He hoped therefore, a smaller sum would be fixed upon.

Mr. J. A. Cameron proposed to amend the section so as to provide that a Senator shall possess 300 acres of land, or town property to the value of \$1000.

Mr. Fisher objected to the provision being confined to persons living in towns; he wished it to be general.

Mr. Hearne said, there appeared to him no difficulty in the proposed provision. If a man hold 300 acres of land he would be eligible; or if he held land worth \$1000 though it might be less in quantity, he would be equally eligible. To confine the alternative to towns, would deprive an inhabitant of the country from a seat in the Senate who possessed any less number of acres than 300, though it might be worth \$6000. He hoped the amendment would pass as proposed by the mover.

Mr. Mangum was opposed to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Cumberland. This proposition could not be considered as infringing on the right as at present exercised; but as an extension of that right. Our ancestors, said he, thought proper to guard our interests in the Senate, by requiring its members to be owners of 300 acres of the soil of the country, and it was doubtless a wholesome provision. The object of the present amendment was to admit such as have not that quantity of land, but possess an estate of \$1000.

Under the present Constitution, if a man possesses property to the value of \$20,000, if he have not 300 acres of land, he is not eligible. This he did not think correct. He was clear, however, that the property to qualify a man to be Senator should be freehold property, and not an estate that should depend on his own life, or the life of another.

Mr. Sanders was in favor of neither of the amendments proposed to this section.

He preferred the provision of the Constitution as it now stands. He was for having members of the Senate to be owners of 300 acres of land. He considered the Senate as representing the landed interest of the country, and he should prefer that its members should be chiefly taken from the country, and not from towns. Or, if members should be chosen from towns, that they should be men who owned at least 300 acres of land; and no one worthy of a seat in the Senate would find any difficulty in acquiring this qualification.

Mr. J. S. Smith was in favor of the original amendment; but thought that \$1000 was too large a sum with which to fill the blank. A man who has 300 acres of land not worth \$100 may be a Senator. He should wish to fix the sum at what might be considered about an average value of 300 acres of land. He proposed therefore \$600. He was anxious this amendment should prevail; as the Convention proposed to take away the right of the towns to send members; the inhabitants of towns ought to be placed on an equality as to eligibility with those of the country.

Mr. Phifer again insisted upon maintaining the landed interest in Senate, and against facilitating the election to that body of the inhabitants of the towns.

Mr. Cameron withdrew his proposition.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with \$1000 and lost. The question was then taken on \$600 and carried.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the section was further amended, by inserting the words, before \$600, "real estate in fee of the value of

From the New-York Statesman.

Mr. Hurley, an ungenius and industrious mechanic of this city, has complimented Mr. Clinton by sending him an American Beaver hat, of the Cortes form beautifully wrought with his own hands. Its intrinsic value is not less than 15 or 20 dollars; but its principal worth consists in its being a spontaneous tribute of respect from an independent and worthy citizen, to a distinguished statesman, whose efforts have done much towards developing the resources of our country, and who has been the uniform friend and advocate of domestic manufactures.

BRUTAL SLANDER.—At Wiltshire Assizes, (England,) two guineas damages and costs were obtained from a person who had slandered the character of plaintiff's horse!

The Vampire of the Ocean, recently caught and now exhibiting in New-York, is said to weigh upwards of five tons. The resistance it made when caught was so great, that by a slight turn of its body it snapped off, with the utmost ease, the head of the harpoon with which it was struck.

The court of appeals in Fayette county, Kentucky, have decided that notes of Bank of the Commonwealth, are not money.

They have also decided, that justices of the peace have no jurisdiction of contracts payable on property, over five pounds.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

BENATE.

Fri., Nov. 21.

Mr. Cameron presented the following resolution, which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed:

Whereas the Honorable William Norwood, Esq., one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity of this State, was prevented by extreme illness from holding all the Courts in the circuit to which he was allotted this fall;

Resolved, That the public money be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the said William Norwood the full sum he would have been entitled to receive from the Public Treasury, in like manner as if he had held the Courts in the Circuit assigned to him: And so doing, this shall be his warrant.

On motion of Mr. Graves, a select committee was appointed on the Militia Laws, and the public arms of the State—and the following gentlemen were named as the committee, viz.

Messrs. Graves, Williams, Brittain, McLeary, and Ward.

The following persons were appointed on the several select Committees, ordered on the message of the Governor:

On Internal Improvement: Messrs. Cameron, Burgess, Legrand, Calkieburgh, and Hatch of Wayne.

by purchasers of Cherokee lands, praying relief from the embarrassments in which they have been involved by said purchases.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wills County, praying for the passage of a law to restore to ex-Gen. Amos Hartman. Referred to the Committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to Criminal Law.

Mr. Cox from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Major-General of the 4th Division of Militia, reported that Michael McLean was duly elected.

Mr. Forney presented a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Agricultural Society, which passed its first and second readings, and on motion of Mr. Wellborn was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Gray presented the petition of Wm. Lytle of Tennessee, praying that the purchase money, which he has paid to the State of North-Carolina for certain land therein mentioned, may be refunded to him. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McDowell presented the petition of Elizabeth Wilkins of Burke, praying to be divorced from her husband William Wilkins. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Buncombe county, praying that a company be incorporated for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road from Asheville by the Warm Springs to the Tennessee Line—a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect, which passed at first reading, and on motion of Mr. Brittain, the bill and petition were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the judiciary system so far as relates to the Circuit Courts of this State, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Marin, Seawell, Cameron and Wellborn, were appointed to compose the committee on the part of the Senate.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

The following bill was presented: By Mr. Sneed, a bill further to amend an act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate's estates, passed in 1715.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the Committee on Criminal Law were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed in 1819, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain persons therein named in agreement.

Mr. Stanly introduced a resolution, which was to require of the Board of Internal Improvements, to a resolution of the last Assembly, dispossessed of a part of the services of the civil engineer. And whether or not it would not be in the interest of the State to retain the Engineer, and if retained, to inquire into the expediency of reducing his salary to sum not exceeding thousand dollars—which on motion of Mr. Cameron was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

Yesterday the following standing Committees were appointed:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Love, Edmonson, Polk, McLean, M'Cauley, J. G. A. Williamson, Jones, L. Cherry, Copeland, Hause, Croom, Blackledge, Leonard, Stephens, Ashe and Alford.

Claims—Messrs. McMillan, Gordon, Martin, Bain, Rainey, Whittaker, Turner, Gary, Elliot, Bell, Helms, Smith, Miller, Ward, J. White, and Martin.

Education—Messrs. Graham, Whitaker, Fisher, Flynn, Brown, Clancy, T. Mann, E. Mann, Wilkins, Barrow, Watson, Edwards, Fredrick, Oliver, Seawell and Cole.

Agriculture—Messrs. Lowry, Holland, Bodenhamer, Brower, Jeter, Underwood, Alston, Lewis, Mahoon, W. D. Barnard, M'Daniel, Bright, Davis, Campbell, McNeil and McFarland.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Conrad, Horton, Broadnax, Morgan, Mebane, Webb, L. P. Williams, Davenport, Baker, Vann, Nellen, Jos. Hill, Sidbury, Strange, and D. Underwood.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Weaver, Wright, Dargan, Worth, Ramsey, Bowers, Bynum, Fox, Webster, Walker, Pugh, Whitehurst, J. H. White, Melvin, Sellers, and Gordon.

Finance—Carson, Shepherd, Turner, Taylor, J. A. Bryan, Stanly, and Harrel.

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas, many of the good people of this State, fearing it essential to the future prosperity of themselves, and their posterity, to

abide the Constitution thereof; and having, in the exercising of an unquestionable right, duly elected Delegates from their several counties for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the government.

In the printed statements, furnished by the Controller for the use of the members of the present General Assembly, thereto, for the consideration of their constituents: And whereas, this House believes it their bounden duty at all times, when fundamental principles become a question, to afford the free citizens of this State an opportunity of expressing and ascertaining their collective sentiments thereon: therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with special instructions to report a bill to this House, for the purpose of causing polls to be opened and held in each county in this State, at the usual times and places of holding elections for members of the next Legislature, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the People on the proposed Constitution, and to cause due returns thereof to be made to the next Legislature.

Resolved further, That thousand copies of the existing Constitution, and the Constitution as amended, be printed for the information of the citizens of this State.

Mr. Alston withdrew the resolution which he submitted yesterday, instructing the Treasurer of the State to give a statement of the amount of capital stock invested in the several Banks in this State, &c.

The following gentlemen were named as the Library committee, on the part of this House: Messrs. Fisher, Brodnax, and Thomas N. Mann.

On motion, that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Indian reservation of lands, was referred to a select committee, composed of the following members: Messrs. Mebane, Iredell, Carson, Croom, and Brown.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Turner, it was resolved, that all resolutions, the object of which is to draw money from the public treasury, be read three times in each house.

Mr. Alston withdrew the resolution submitted by him on Thursday last, relative to the Banks of this State, and substituted the following, which was sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the several incorporated Banks in this State; whether their Notes are at this time redeemed agreeably to their charter with specie; if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume specie payments; and also to inquire whether the Notes of said Corporations, or any of them, have depreciated from their extrinsic value, and if they have so depreciated, to investigate and report the means, if any, of improving and sustaining the credit of said notes.

Mr. Stanly introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to inquire whether the Public Printing cannot be done with more economy than under the existing laws, either by special contract or otherwise; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Marin, Seawell, Cameron and Wellborn, were appointed to compose the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, presented the following resolution:

That a select joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the judiciary system so far as relates to the Circuit Courts of this State, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Mebane, Blackledge, Shepherd and Strange, were appointed a committee, on the part of this House, in pursuance thereto.

The following Report was received from the Public Treasurer; which was read, referred to the committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed:

To the honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: By the laws of this State it is made a part of my official duty to inform you, that the receipts at the treasury of North-Carolina with the year commencing with the first day of November, 1822, and ending with the last day of October, 1823, including sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every other description, which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period—together with the dividends declared by our State Bank on the stock or shares held in it by North-Carolina—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in the course of time above mentioned—and the collection made from the bonds given by the purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh, which were sold in 1820, amount to \$14,610 74 1-6.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1822, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit, \$14,461 99, an aggregate amount of \$229,075 73 1-6 is formed.

From this sum total, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including the Treasury Notes and other monies burnt, to the amount of \$119,552 51: The vouchers for which have been handed over to the Comptroller, and are, of course, in readiness for the examination of the Committee of Finance.

This expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of \$109,733 21, remaining in the Treasury of this State on the first day of November instant—say on the first day of November, 1823, and hereafter to be accounted for. It may be proper, however, here to observe, that \$3,187 11 balance, being paid for, are appropriated by law for the promotion of Agriculture, &c., which

is being deducted, will leave \$106,557 10^{1/2} only to the ordinary purposes and supplied to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Baker, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending an act of the General Assembly passed in 1808, to amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to allow interest on judgments recovered in actions brought on contracts, and to mitigate the severity of executions in such a way as to secure to the widows of persons dying intestate, such portions of the property, now exempt by law from execution, as they may think proper; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the Expediency of altering the law of Landlord and Tenant, so as to provide a shorter and less expensive mode for dispossessing tenants who hold over, and to secure to the landlord his rent; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Martin presented a Bill to repeal the 5th and 6th sections of an act, passed in 1820, entitled "an act to prevent the marriage of infant females."

M. Leonard, a Bill to repeal an act passed in 1813, entitled "an act fixing on the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands."

M. Hunter, a Bill to repeal, in part, the 4th section of an act, passed in the year 1806 entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State, relative to the artillery companies of light Infantry, Grenadiers and riflemen.

The foregoing Bills passed their first readings.

Mr. Stanly presented a Bill, to amend an act, entitled an act regulating descent, passed in 1803; which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Roane, a Bill to repeal an act, passed in 1822, entitled an act to alter the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas, and Quarter Sessions for the county of Burke. Which bills were read the first time.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 9th and 10th sections of the act of 1813, amending the militia laws of this state, in such a way as not to require the infliction of the several penalties contained in the 10th section of said act for a failure to observe, in every particular, the requisitions of the 9th section of said act; and whether less penalties than those mentioned in the 10th section would not answer a better purpose.

The said resolution was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Wilkins, Sellers, Smith, Campbell and Raine.

Mr. Roane presented the petition of Jacob Smith and others, citizens of Burke county, praying the obstructions to the passage of fish up Lower Creek, in said county, be removed by law;

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of the heirs of Joseph Cunningham, late of Rowan county, stating that their ancestors purchased a tract of confiscated lands from the Commissioner of confiscated property, and paid the purchase money; a part of which has been evicted; and praying for reimbursement.

The foregoing petitions were referred; the former to the committee of Propositions and Grievances, and the two latter to the committee of Claims.

M. Roane presented a bill, incorporating Morganton Academy; which was read the first time and passed.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed a resolution in favor of Judge Norwood, and asking the concurrence of this House.

The resolution was read and rejected. On motion of Mr. Hassell, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was thereupon read the first, second and third times, and passed.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Michael Rymer, of Rowan county, reported a bill favorable to the petitioner; which report was concurred in, and the bill read the first and second times, and passed.

The bill to repeal the act of 1822, altering the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county; also the bill to repeal, in part, the 4th section of the act of 1806, revising the militia laws relative to artillery companies of light Infantry, Grenadiers and riflemen, was read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Roane presented the petition of John Burgin, James Moore, and others, praying for the passage of a law specifying what penalty shall be incurred for the breach of that part of the Constitution of this State, which says, "all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship," which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of Michael Rymer, of Rowan; and Mr. Iredell presented the petition of Thomas Small, of Chowan, praying to be restored to credit; which were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to repeal the act of 1818, fixing the sum to be paid to the state for vacant lands, was read the second

time, and, on motion of Mr. Stanly, postponed indefinitely.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Love presented the petition of John Shulle, of Haywood county, stating that he had been ejected from a tract of land purchased from the Commissioners appointed to sell the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians by treaty, and praying that the purchase money, with costs of suit, be refunded to him. The petition was referred to the committee on the Indians and on reservation of lands.

Mr. Hargrave presented the petition of Daniel Noornaser, of Davidson county, praying for the passage of law to divorce him from his wife Catharine. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Messrs. Stanly, Iredell, Strange, T. N. Mann and Taylor, were appointed a committee, on the part of this House, on the resolution, adopted by the Senate, making inquiry into the expediency of amending the judiciary system, so far as relates to the Circuit Courts of this state.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That the joint select committee on the subject of amending the judiciary system, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for dividing the state into three supreme judicial districts—the Eastern, the Middle, and the Western; and to provide that the Supreme Court be held by the present Judges in each of said districts; and, further, to inquire whether it will not promote the public interest to constitute said Courts as Courts of Chancery; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ward, from the Committee of Claims, made a report upon the petition of Jonathan Weaver; which was read, and, on motion, recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill, fixing the time for giving notice to endorsers of bonds and notes in certain cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to repeal the act of 1822, altering the time of holding two of the County Courts for the county of Burke; also a bill to repeal, in part, the 4th section of the act of 1806, to revise the militia laws of this state, relative to the artillery companies of light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen; and also a bill concerning Michael Rymer, of Rowan county, were respectively read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill incorporating Morganton Academy was read the second time and passed.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.
Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, in New-York, to his friend in Raleigh.

"You may rest assured that the bold assurance, which originated at Albany in Senator Van Buren's newspaper, the Argus, relative to the result of our Legislative election, and which has traveled as far as Richmond, is destitute of the smallest foundation. Van Buren first started the assertion; Noah, of the Advocate, conceded it; Binns, of the Democratic Press, backed it; the National Intelligencer gave new life to it; and the Enquirer, it seems, has also kicked on this football of falsehood. I assure you, that whenever the regularly nominated candidates were even suspected, they were opposed, and, in almost every instance, defeated. That there are a majority of regular nominations elected, no one doubts; but where they were not opposed and defeated, it was because they were known to be unfriendly to Mr. Crawford. Of course, there was no necessity to oppose most of the nominations. I assure you, and you may note down the assertion, that there will not be twenty-five Crawfordites in our next Legislature. But Van Buren, Noah, Binns, Gales, Ritchie, &c. think it absolutely necessary, with a view to other states, to keep up the idea that Mr. Crawford still has a chance of gaining New-York. The truth is, Mr. Crawford and his party have been entirely broken down in our state, by an indignant people."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jersey to the Editors of the Washington Republican, dated November 1.

"Yesterday Joseph M'Illsaine, esq. was unanimously elected a Senator in Congress by our Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Judge Southard, as Secretary of the Navy.

"Dr. Bateman, our former representative, was a candidate; but the bare report that he was friendly to the interest of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, prevented his receiving a single vote.

"Mr. M'Illsaine is considered friendly to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun, it is certain, is growing in public estimation daily, and will finally receive, I have little doubt, the vote of New-Jersey."

By the conflagration of a house in the state of Maine, an accomplished young lady, aged 16, was burnt to death!

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1823.

In addition to the proceedings of the Legislature which we have copied from the Raleigh papers, we learn from correspondents, that, on Friday, a proposition was brought forward in the Legislature to repeal the present electoral law, and restore the old plan of choosing by districts. We do not believe, however, that a majority of the Legislature will sanction the above proposition; for we are sure they have too high a regard for the interests, the weight, and the respectability of the State, to fritter away her vote, and thus destroy her influence in the Union.

We also learn that the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller, were all re-elected on Saturday, without opposition. Also, that Joseph Wilson, Esq. was re-elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial circuit, without opposition.

BANK DIVIDEND.

The State Bank of North-Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, for the last half year, payable at the principal bank on the 1st day of December, and at the several branches fifteen days thereafter.

NATIONAL JOURNAL.

We have received three or four of the first numbers of the above paper, published by Mr. Force, in Washington City. In national politics, it supports Mr. Adams for President; but apart from its political bias, it appears to us to deserve, and we are pretty certain will eventually receive, an extensive patronage throughout the union. We know Mr. Force to be a man of considerable talent, and of untired industry and perseverance. His paper shews as much system and good arrangement as any periodical journal in the country: besides a suitable quantity of editorial matter on various subjects, and judicious selections of foreign, domestic and miscellaneous intelligence, the paper contains well written original reviews of the latest books published.

Copious extracts from the proceedings of the General Assembly will be found in our paper this week. A free people should always have a fair view of what their public servants are doing, that they may be enabled to judge of them from their actions, instead of their professions. Nothing is more common than complaints that the Legislature is "doing nothing." This arises measurably from a want of information, with the great mass of the people, of what their representatives are doing,—and partly from too crude ideas of legislation. It is a very erroneous opinion, entertained by a great many, that the peculiar merit of legislation consists in there being much of it. Now legislation operates upon the political constitution, much the same as medicine does upon the constitution of the natural man: too much of either will enervate, rather than invigorate.

In the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Georgia, Mr. Adams, the republican candidate for Speaker, has been elected, by a majority of one vote over Mr. Daniels, the Crawford candidate, notwithstanding the latter had the advantage of being Speaker last year.

The Petersburg Republican of the 28th ult. contains a splenetic editorial article, accusing us of unfairness, in crediting that paper with a short paragraph which was the production of one of its correspondents. The good sense of the veteran editor of that paper, we think, ought to have viewed the mistake we made in copying the article alluded to, with more liberal feelings, and noticed it with a little more comity. But we cannot believe so uncharitable a temper is habitual with that experienced editor: we would rather believe that his ill-natured accusation against us, was the production of a vaporous moment; and that when his mind enjoys its wonted humor, he is a pattern of liberal sentiment and fraternal feeling.

The Editor of the Republican very well knows it is a common practice with publishers of papers, to credit literary productions to the papers in which they first appear, and to affix the signature, if there be any. But if the Editor would

make a distinction, in this respect, between literary and political articles, we can only say, in a borrowed distich,
"It is strange that such difference there should be,
"Twix tweedledum and tweedledee!"
Whether there was any signature to the communication in the Republican, we are not able to say, as the paper is mislaid; but if there was one, our not adding it to the extract, was purely an inadvertence. It is certainly as foreign from our inclination to misrepresent the views of our editor, as it is repugnant to our principle, that "all's fair in politics;" we therefore cheerfully undeceive the readers of our paper, as to the sentiment of the editor of the Petersburg Republican: the following article is not a legitimate cognation of his, but the production of some one of his correspondents:

"The position of Mr. Calhoun is a peculiar one. Where he is not first, he is almost every where second. His situation is analogous to that of the illustrious Athenian general, after the victory of Salamis. According to the custom of the Greeks, the names of two of the generals, who, in their opinion, had rendered the most distinguished services to the common cause in that glorious action, were inscribed. It is well known that of the ten generals, each subscribed his own name first—but that all but Themistocles subscribed the name of Themistocles second."

AS WE EXPECTED!

The Cafe-Fear Recorder, printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, has long been "halting between two opinions," on the subject of the Presidency; its quandary was, whether to side with the People, or to yield to the ceaseless importunities, the flatteries and threats of a few busy partisans of the radical candidate. It has at length taken a stand against the voice of the State, and is now advocating the cause of a party whose principles and actions are at war with our dearest rights as freemen, and incompatible with the safety and permanency of the free institutions of our country.

We are well aware of the Recorder's motive for supporting Mr. Crawford's pretensions; the same inducements have been held out to us, as to the Recorder; the radicals have kept a continual buzz about our ears; they have cajoled and flattered, and even threatened, with a hope of inducing us to abandon the cause of the people, and advocate the pretensions of the patron of their party. But as they begin to discover that we were born, raised and educated a stiff-necked American freeman, determined not to be bandied about by political jugglers, they have mostly "ceased from troubling" us.

This is not the first time, however, that the Recorder has afforded internal evidence of the facility with which it may be warped to suit the views of partisans, however unhallowed their designs. It appears by an extract, published in the Fayetteville Observer, that, in the summer of 1819, the Editor of the Recorder published an Editorial article on the subject of Convention, in which it was stated, that "our system of representation is notoriously incorrect," and that the monstrous incongruity of the "minority governing the majority," existed in a government claiming to be republican! Such wholesale doctrine, as might be expected, created a terrible ferment in the murky region of New Hanover. The wise men of those parts bristled up about the Editor, and told him, in a tone that sounded to the bottom of his pocket, that his doctrine would not do with them, but must be renounced, &c. Whereupon this pliable editor (who, like potter's clay, could be moulded to suit any purpose) did renounce his heresy, and swallow his own words; and has given abundant evidence of his sincere repentance, in the zeal with which he has labored to spread the doctrine of non-reform.

The newspapers of North-Carolina are now fairly divided upon the Presidential question: three radical, and nine anti-radical. Now we think it a liberal calculation to say, that the supporters of Mr. Crawford in the State will bear just about the same proportion to the whole population, as the three newspapers which advocate his pretensions do to the twelve in the State. Therefore, as 3 is to 12 newspapers, so is 108,478 to 423,912 white freemen in North-Carolina!

Napoleon Bonaparte, during his military career, fought fifty pitched battles—ten more than Caesar.

COTTON.

New-York, Nov. 22.

Cotton.—The holders of the new "Uplands" having given way in price, a very fair deal's business was done. The chief transactions were on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at a decline of a cent on new Uplands, which went off easily at 16 a 16½ cents, a few old Carolina at 15½ cents. Some old Tennessee were bid at 15 cents, and old Uplands at 3 a 15½ cents. As the price of new and old Cotton are so near each other, we shall hereafter omit the distinction.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.

Cotton.—The recent accounts from England have brought the markets to a complete stand; we have not heard of any sales, except a few wagon loads in King-street, which were taken in at 15 cents. We have inserted 15 a 16 cents as our quotations for Uplands, at which prices it is most likely the market will open, when business is resumed.

[Courier.]

Liverpool Markets, October 24.

Cotton.—Our market continues to feel the effect of the absence of the dealers, who refrain from buying beyond a very limited extent, no holders hold out an additional inducement in yielding to a reduction generally of 4 to 3.8 per lb.; notwithstanding which, not more than 3,000 bags have been disposed of during the week.

October 24.

There was some speculation in Cotton on the evening of the 18th, to the extent of 3 or 4,000 bales, and yesterday (Monday) about the same quantity was taken, but this has not been followed up by any business on the part of spinners or dealers, and the article in the general way continues as unsaleable as we ever have known it. Fair to good fair Upland Cotton is now held at 8½ to 9½, but seldom finds buyers at these prices, which at one penny freight and exchange of par, will only produce 11-90 cts. to 13-10 cts.

Slave Trade.—Capt. Mackay, of the brig Alexander, arrived at Holmes's Hole from Africa, informs, that during the last year not one vessel engaged in the slave trade, appeared on the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator, while hereto fore he has never seen less than 10 or 12 vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

Africa—Accounts from Sierra Leone are to September 1. The Ashantees negroes were approaching Cape Coast in great numbers, with the intention of making an attack on and plundering that Colony. Sir C. M'Carthy was to direct the operations against them, and Capt. Laing had collected a force of 7000, principally natives, to resist the Ashantees. Two or three native Kings have lately been deposed in Africa, and other persons placed on their thrones.—Nat. Journal.

From the Baltimore American.

Piracy—On her passage from Barbadoes to Turks Island, the schooner Charles Sidney of Newburyport was boarded, off Porto Rico, by a piratical schooner of about sixty tons and full of men—she was robbed of all her specie, amounting to upwards of fifty thousand dollars, besides wearing apparel, stores, &c.

A letter from Col. Snelling, is published in the St. Louis papers, from which, it would appear, that the Auricaree nation of Indians have suffered more severely in the late attack upon them by the American troops than was anticipated. It appears that, at the Mandan Villages, there were upwards of an hundred Indians wounded in that action.—Nat. Intel.

The Discovery Ships.

Our correspondent at Liverpool, under date of the 10th ult. informs us that Capt. Parry, with the N. W. discovery ships, had arrived off Whitby, all well except the loss of five men, without being able to penetrate so far as on his former voyage.

[New-York paper.]

The celebrated Virginian horse Henry, who lost the great purse last year, at New-York, has lost a race this fall, in Virginia, having been beaten by his sister Jeanet.

The returns of the Pennsylvania election are complete, and give a total of 154,007 votes; of which Mr. Shulze has 89,907, and Gregg 64,100; majority 25,805.

A meeting of Aliens residing in Patterson, N. J. has appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, for the amendment of the Alien or Naturalization Laws, and correspond with their brethren throughout the U. States on the subject.

A Bible Society, auxiliary to the General American Institution, has been organized at St. Augustine, of which Gov. Duval is President, and G. W. Perpall and E. B. Gould, Esq's. Directors.

The great steam mill at Cincinnati, Ohio, owned by Oliver Ormsby, of Pittsburgh, Pa. was destroyed by fire, on the night of Monday, the 3rd instant.

This immense building was nine stories high. The whole of the machinery, grain, flower, &c. was lost. The total loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, eighty thousand of which is sustained by Mr. Ormsby.—National Journal.

FINE THREAD.

One ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 1/4; such an ounce made into lace may be sold for 2/0, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

From the Boston Gazette.

The war in Spain may be considered as at an end; and the French troops, after a campaign of six months, will probably eat their Christmas dinner in France. The Spanish king is at liberty, and free to bestow on Spain any constitution he may choose. This done, the French commanders are bound by their word of honor to quit Spain. The eight or ten fortresses which have so manfully held out against the invaders, will very likely be ordered by the king to open their gates, and will obey. The peace news from Spain for a time must be nearly as interesting as the war news has been.

Mr. Secretary Crawford arrived in this city yesterday from Virginia; and we understand, having nearly recovered his health, will to-day resume the discharge of the duties of his office.

Nat. Intel.

They, of the Intelligence, won't answer the N. Y. Patriot, whether Mr. Secretary Crawford didn't have a chill as he passed the President's house.

Quis.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 24.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 20 to 24; short staple, 15 to 16; Rice, prime, 83; inferior to good, 82½ to 2½; Whiskey, (Pennsylvania) 37½ cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 7; Beef, Boston Mutton, 10; No. 1, 8½; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5½; No. 3, 4½; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts.; Ham, 11 a 14; Lard, 9 to 11; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 24 to 25 cts.; Cognac Brandy 1 15 a 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 45 a 55 cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 58 a 60; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 14; Brown, 8 to 8½; Muscovado, 8 to 11; St. Croix 11 a 11½; N. Orleans, 10 to 1½; Inferior, 8 to 9; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green 25 cts.; Inferior to good, 20 to 23 cts.; Tea, Hyson 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jan. 95 to 100 cts. per gal.; West India, 65 cts.; Molasses, (W. I.) 25 to 26 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 cts.; Pimento, 25 cts.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ to 2 per cent. dis.

Courier.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 23d ult. by Wm. Wiseman, Esq. Mr. Robert H. Wood, to Miss Nancy Lynn.

Also, on the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. Henderson Wilson, to Miss Mary Hedrick.

DIED.

In this county, on the 30th ult., Samuel Creason, Esquire, aged 50 years. He was a man whose course of life was a continued series of practical goodness to his family, and usefulness to his neighbors. His loss will be sensibly felt by them, and the community at large.

At his residence in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 19th of October last, John Kendrick, Esq. in the 59th year of his age. To rescue from oblivion the hero, the patriot, and the sage, and to encourage the emulation of the virtues of departed worthies, are among the peculiar objects of biography. This communication has an humbler purpose: yet it will not be altogether without some degree of usefulness, if the friends and family of Mr. Kendrick should be induced, by this brief memorial of one who knew and appreciated, and revered him when living, to venerate his virtues, to form their characters and manners by the example he once presented to them, and to perpetuate the name of their departed friend and father, by the same course of uniform prudence, unassuming good sense, inflexible integrity, frank hospitality, and evangelical piety, which he exercised during life, and the latter of which he so eminently displayed in his death.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At Gravesend, (N. Y.) Mr. Rutgers Stillwell, aged 78. It is a remarkable fact, that he has not been off his own farm for more than 40 years.

No persuasions or inducements could move his resolution in this particular, which is supposed to have been caused, in the first instance, by some hasty determination.

He was a bachelor, and devoted much of his time to reading and study, possessing strong mind, a memory singularly retentive, so much so as to be often consulted in doubtful cases. He was pleasant in his manners, very fond of company and conversation, and apparently as well acquainted with the city and country in his neighborhood as if he had really visited there.

W. M. A. HALL.

Iredell County, N. C. Nov. 1823.

A Pamphlet.

On the subject of the Presidential election addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price twenty cents.

Dec. 9, 1823.

Foolscap Writing Paper, FIVE CENTS, at this office, by the rem., at three dollars per ream.

Valuable Negroes in Sale.

Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first day of January next, three or four valuable and likely Negroes belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Poore, dec'd., amongst which is a likely Amazzone.

A credit of one and two years will be given to purchasers to secure payment by giving bonds with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the State of North-Carolina.

Sufficient bills of sale will be exhibited to pur-

chasers.

Also, at the same time and place, other prop-

erty belonging to said dec'd. will be sold, on a

credit which will then be made known.

A. MURPHY, Atty.

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Dec. 9, 1823.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company having, from time to time, been declared due, and payment required to be made to the treasurer or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers, NOV. 10, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all, or any part, of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10th, instalments remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson of Sneadsborough, Anson County, or to Alexander Nesbit, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers on which all or any part of the above instalments remain unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, N. C.

A. D. MURPHAY, President.

Dec. 1, 1823.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed received from the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

A. NESBITT,

Agent for H. Jennings,

POETRY.

Songs for those who go to LAW.
A thick twisted brake in the time of a storm,
Seem'd kindly to cover a sheep,
So long for a while, he lay shelter'd and warm,
It quietly sooth'd him to sleep; [peace,
The clouds are all scatter'd, the winds are at
The sheep will his pasture inclin'd;
But ah! the thicket lays hold of his fleece,
His coat is now forfeit behind.
My friend, who the thicket of law never try'd,
Consider before you get in; [side,
Your judgment and sentence are pass'd on your
By Jove, you'll be fleeced to your skin.

THE WISH.

I've often wish'd to have a friend
With whom my choicest hours to spend,
To whom I safely might impart
Each wish and weakness of my heart;
Who would in every sorrow cheer,
And every joy make doubly dear;
For when alone, I'd wish to be,
And who would only live for me;
And to secure my bliss for life,
I'd wish that friend to be—a WIFE.

MODERN FRIENDSHIP.

When fortune smiles and looks serene,
"Tis—" Sir, how do you do?
Your family are well, I hope,
Can I serve them or you?"

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,
And ill and woes fly t'ye:
"Tis then—" I'm sorry for your loss,
But times are hard—good bye t'ye."

EPITAPH ON A COMPOSITOR.

No more shall copy bad perplex my brain;
No more shall type's small face my eye-balls strain;
No more the proof's foul page create my troubles,
Transpositions, outs, and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out, or taking in;
No more the stubborn Pressman's frown I now be scoff'd;
Revised, corrected, finally worked off.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not like, together crushed and bruin'd,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.

MAP OF LIFE.

Having cast our eyes over the pages of a newspaper, we could not but be struck with the variety of intelligence conveyed in a single sheet. It first states the wholesale prices current, which brings to view the bustle of merchandise: then follows a half column of applications for letters of administration, forcibly reminding us, that many of those lately active individuals are now quietly reposing in the arms of death, and that many clamorous relatives and friends are thinking more of their property than of their ashes. The intelligence now takes a bolder swell, we are informed in what state, a number, a large congregation of these transitory mortals, are doing in their dignified, executive and legislative capacity; men who talk about their rights as if they were of an eternal duration. Then a case of piracy occurs, showing how these important characters may hasten the approach of the king of terrors, as if death delayed his advances too long—then we have an account of a penitentiary, explaining the modes adopted by society to secure the possession of property the means of enjoyment during the regular advances of death. Then comes a project of internal improvement—that for the little time we do remain upon earth, we may be allowed the use of internal canals; that we may divert rivers from their ancient courses; every particle whereof reminds us of the flow of human existence; then come advertisements for builders, stone masons, and what not, to inform us, that these tenants of hour must build houses for their residence that will last longer than themselves, erecting superb mansions for others to inhabit. At last, in a little obscure corner of the newspaper, we find an obituary—passed over as an ordinary event to remind us, after all, of how little consequence we are.

FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

Useful rules for sundry sorts of people.

- When you are walking to Church, talk as loudly as you can; so that others may know you are in the way of your duty.
- When you are fairly seated at Church, look round among the congregation, and bow to your particular friends: this shows good manners, and kind feelings.
- If you are a singer, sing a little after the rest of the singers, because the more the less is of a good thing, and the longer it lasts, the better.
- If the seats in the Pews are on hinges, the moment prayer is ended,

shew them down, and make as much noise in so doing as you can. It will rouse up those who are drowsy and quicken their attention to the sermon.

5. When you sleep at meeting, do it without disguise or concealment.—A Church is no place for hypocrisy. Besides, to sleep at your ease on such occasions, shews that your conscience does not trouble you.

6. If you do not incline to go to Church, go to Broad's, or elsewhere in the country: you will not then be annoyed by teams.

7. If you meet a chaise or team, never trouble yourself to be civil, but show your spunk, and dash along, and drive it out of the way: this will teach folks good manners.

8. When you dismount from your chaise, leave the reins in the bottom of the carriage, and they will get under the horse's heels with perfect ease.

9. When you are speaking earnestly to a man or woman, get your mouth as near as possible to his or her face, and then the person thus spoken to will certainly feel the force of your observations.

10. When you are telling a story, keep laughing yourself; and then, by sympathy, the company will be inclined to do so too. It will be well to praise the story somewhat, before you begin; it will awaken attention.

11. When you gasp in company, do it fairly and above board: and not be so clownish as to cover your mouth with your hand.

12. When you are in the company of your superiors, or of strangers, sit, stand and talk with your hat on: this proves that you are as good as they are, and that you are duly sensible of it.

13. As swearing is not so great an accomplishment as it was some years ago—practice it only on particular occasions, when the character of the company requires it.

14. As the beauty and comfort of life consists in variety, pay but little attention to the old maxim of doing as you would be done by: it would make the world stupidly uniform and monotonous.

15. When you have done eating your dinner, always pick your teeth with your fork; it is a prodigious saving of goose-quills.

16. When eating an apple, or your common meals, do the business effectually; and let the smacking sound of your lips keep time with the up-and-down operation of your teeth: this shows that you are methodical, and in earnest to employ as many of your faculties at the same time as you can.

17. If you carry a white pocket handkerchief, pin it in your pocket and let half of it hang out.

18. If you carry a silk one,—never use it: only draw your breath more suddenly and powerfully, and it will answer all purposes, and save a deal of washing.

19. Always take a few drams in the morning: it helps the revenue, and makes one feel clever: But in this be very moderate. Jo. Tipler used to say, that eleven glasses of sling before breakfast, were as good as a thousand.

20. If you have occasion to speak ill of any one of your friends, do it behind his back: and then you will not wound his feelings.

21. If you are invited to dine with a gentleman to-morrow, and are engaged, tell him so; but that you will dine with him next day. This will save him trouble, and make all certain.

22. If you wish for advice, don't ask it till you have made up your mind; thus you will not be plagued with varying opinions.

23. If you like these Rules, examine future papers in search of some more such.

POOR RICHARD.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY. In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Turkeys, fowls, &c. were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1553, by way of Flanders. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, A. D. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment! TEA was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink; it sold then for 60s. per lb. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish!

BONNOCIAL INTRIGUE.

The Manchester (English) Guardian, records a late instance of commercial integrity, which is not less honorable to the parties than remarkable in the history of Bankruptcies. Six or seven years ago, Mr. George Wood, a calico printer, was unfortunate in business, and honorably obtained a certificate of bankruptcy, and commenced business again, intending by the fruit of his industry to make a further divided among his creditors. Summoned to leave the world without being able to accomplish his wishes towards his creditors, he charged his sons John and George, on his death bed, should they succeed in the business they were engaged in, to carry his intentions into effect. By industry and good management they have lately been enabled to divide 3000 pounds amongst their father's creditors. This act was so unexpected, and excited such grateful emotions in the creditors, that the principals determined to present the young men with a lasting token of approbation. They accordingly got up a public dinner, and invited the two young men, together with a great number of other gentlemen. On this occasion the Messrs. Woods were presented with two elegant silver vases, with suitable inscriptions, worth 260 guineas. The Chairman observed that as their respected mother must have had a share in the work of instilling into their minds the excellent principles which governed them, the committee had enjoyed the gratification of waiting upon her with the present of a silver tea and coffee equipage, of the value of fifty guineas.

SCANDAL.

A gentleman riding through Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, stopped at a tavern to feed his horse: after sitting a few minutes he inquired who preached in the church just in sight. He was answered, "the Rev. W—S—." Two fellows who had been drinking pretty freely, commenced a violent attack on Mr. S's character.

The gentleman listened very attentively until they had exhausted their fund of defamation, and then observed that Mr. S. must be a gentleman of excellent character. It was then enquired how he could draw such a conclusion from what he had heard. He replied, that when he passed by an orchard and saw a number of sticks and clubs about the tree he always concluded that it bore good fruit.

TAILOR'S WORK.

By a statement from a tailor, in Boston, England, it appears that there are 25,243 stitches in a coat, viz. basting, 782 stitches; in the edges of the coat, 5300 ditto; sewing the edges, faces, &c. 7414 ditto; out of sight, in the pockets, &c. 1982 ditto; in the collar alone, 3056 ditto; seams, 5359 ditto; holes, 1450; the coat, he says, was made in two days journeyman's hours. We do not know how much a journeyman tailor is allowed for sewing a coat, but according to the above statement we should scarcely think that the price charged by the merchant was enough to compensate for the labour of so many stitches and seams. For our part we should not undertake to count them for double the sum.—Evening Post.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To be intruded upon by visitors at unseasonable hours, and to have their visits protracted to unreasonable lengths.

To hear long dull stories upon subjects which you know nothing of and care less.

To hear the same story told ten times.

To be interrupted in your business by persons asking impudent questions.

To have an impudent intruder present when you wish to converse with a friend, or any other person, upon confidential subjects.

We understand that Mr. Slaughter, of Salisbury, N. Carolina, has proposed to Mr. Hunter, to have his stage proceed from Godfrey's Ferry to Rocky River, there to meet a line from Salisbury to be established by Mr. S. This arrangement would not accommodate the S. W. section of North Carolina, but will be of considerable benefit, both to Cheraw and Salisbury. To effect the object in view by the citizens of the S. W. section, there should be immediately established a line (perhaps a two horse stage would answer at first,) from Lincolnton to Wadesborough; this would make a beginning, which would soon be extended each way, and finally effect their object, and enable Mr. Hunter to be punctual on his part of the line.

Chew Gazette.

D. PARISH & CO.

265 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at unusually low prices,

550 Packages DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

35	bales extra and super CLOTHS,
30	do middling do
30	do low priced do
30	do assorted pelisse do
3	5-4 Devonshire LINSEYS
3	super and middling Cassimeres
3	common do
3	super striped and ribbed do
10	cases super and middling Sattinets
2	Bedford Cords
3	super Valencia Vestings
4	common Toilinet and Swansdown do
2	bales heavy Flushings
5	white Plains
2	blue, drab and mixt do
2	green Baizes
6	assorted Flannels
10	London Duffel Blankets
5	Bristol do do
10	3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10	7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6	black and colored Bombazets
3	do do figured do
3	do do printed do
2	scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3	cases Caroline Plaids
1	worsted Bengal Stripes
2	black Bombezans
4	super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2	Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4	do do do do half do
2	do do Worsted do
3	Women's black do do
1	do white do do
1	Merino Mantles and Shawls
1	4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5	7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2	Worsted Braces
1	Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10	cases 9-8 and 6-4 ambrics
2	do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4	8-8 and 6-4 long sewed Muslins
6	9-8 and 6-4 Book
3	4-4 rich tamboured do
3	do 4-4 Japaned do
3	9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2	9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5	do common, tamboured and sewed Robes
55	do 3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicos and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8	super and common furniture do
3	Garment and Cambrie Dimity
2	super Furniture do
2	11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
2	4-4 Union Stripes
2	drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3	super and common Bedticks
2	bales Dorchester do
6	cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdks.
5	do Madras do
4	Pulicat and Musulipatam do
4	Common and super blue Romal do
3	4-4, 5-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2	7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4	white, spotted and checked Cravats
1	Women's white Cotton Hose
1	do super black do do ingrained
1	Gint's white do do
2	Cotton Braces, assorted
30	bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15	common Shirtings and Sheetings
6	cases American Plaids and Stripes
1	do Checks
2	4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
4	3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3	4-4 Long Cloths [patterns]
1	4-4 super plaid Ginghams, handsome
1	Turkey Yarn
5	three cord Cotton Balls
2	Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10	cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and
2	Long Lawns [demi pieces
2	Linen Cambrics
1	do do Handkerchiefs
2	do assorted Table Diapers
1	3-4 bird eye do
5	bale Russia
5	cases brown and black Linens
1	bale Imitation Sheetings
4	Osnaburgs